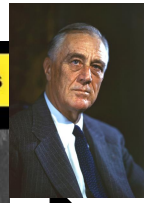
GEORGE WASHINGTON | 1789-1797
JOHN ADAMS | 1797-1801
THOMAS JEFFERSON | 1801-1809
JAMES MADISON | 1809-1817
JAMES MONROE | 1817-1825
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS | 1825-1829
ANDREW JACKSON | 1829-1837
MARTIN VAN BUREN | 1837-1841
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON | 1841
JOHN TYLER | 1841-1845
JAMES K. POLK | 1845-1849
ZACHARY TAYLOR | 1849-1850
MILLARD FILLMORE | 1850-1853
FRANKLIN PIERCE | 1853-1857
JAMES BUCHANAN | 1857-1861
ABRAHAM LINCOLN | 1861-1865
ANDREW JOHNSON | 1865-1869
ULYSSES S. GRANT | 1869-1877
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES | 1877-1881
JAMES A. GARFIELD | 1881
CHESTER A. ARTHUR | 1881-1885
GROVER CLEVELAND | 1885-1889 / 1893-1897
BENJAMIN HARRISON | 1889-1893
WILLIAM MCKINLEY | 1897-1901
THEODORE ROOSEVELT | 1901-1909
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT | 1909-1913
WOODROW WILSON | 1913-1921
WARREN G. HARDING | 1921-1923
CALVIN COOLIDGE | 1923-1929
HERBERT HOOVER | 1929-1933
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT | 1933-1945
HARRY S. TRUMAN | 1945-1953
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER | 1953-1961
JOHN F. KENNEDY | 1961-1963
LYNDON B. JOHNSON | 1963-1969
RICHARD M. NIXON | 1969-1974
GERALD R. FORD | 1974-1977
JIMMY CARTER | 1977-1981
RONALD REAGAN | 1981-1989
GEORGE BUSH | 1989-1993
WILLIAM J. CLINTON | 1993-2001
GEORGE W. BUSH | 2001-2009
BARACK OBAMA | 2009-2017
DONALD J. TRUMP | 2017-2021 / 2025-
JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR. | 2021-2025

SLAVERY

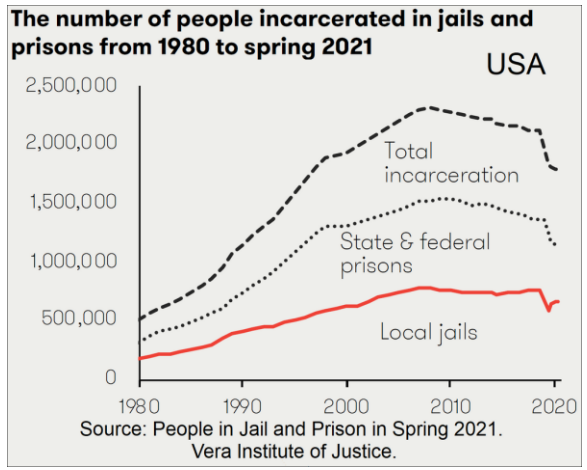
GENOCIDE

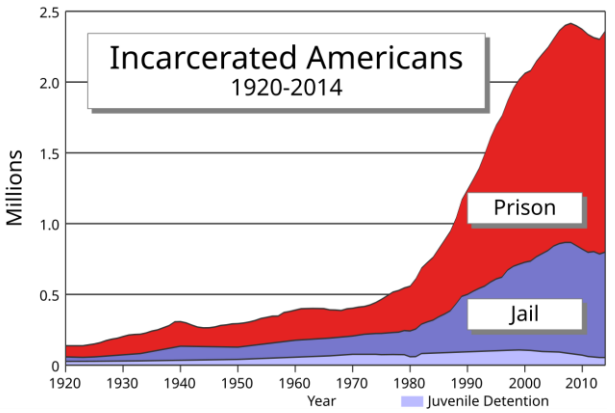
Native Am.



Historical "Darkside" in United States of America

RACIAL SEGREGATION





Black

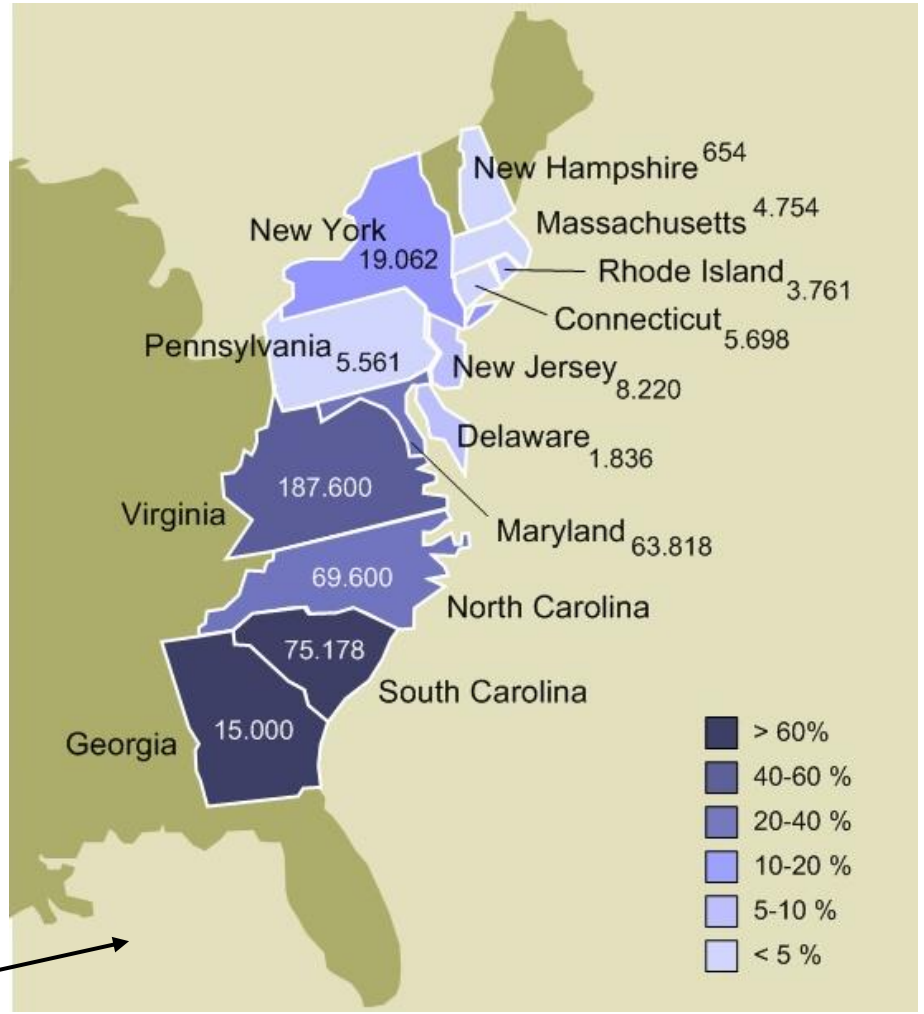
14 % of US population

32 % of incarcerated population

901 Incarceration rate (per 100,000)

The legal institution of human chattel slavery, comprising the enslavement primarily of Africans and African Americans, was prevalent in the United States of America from its founding in 1776 until 1865, predominantly in the South. Slavery was established throughout European colonization in the Americas. From 1526, during the early colonial period, it was practiced in what became Britain's colonies, including the Thirteen Colonies that formed the United States. Under the law, an enslaved person was treated as property that could be bought, sold, or given away. Slavery lasted in about half of U.S. states until abolition in 1865, and issues concerning slavery seeped into every aspect of national politics, economics, and social custom. In the decades after the end of Reconstruction in 1877, many of slavery's economic and social functions were continued through segregation, sharecropping, and convict leasing. Involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime is still legal in the United States.

1526 1776 1865 1877

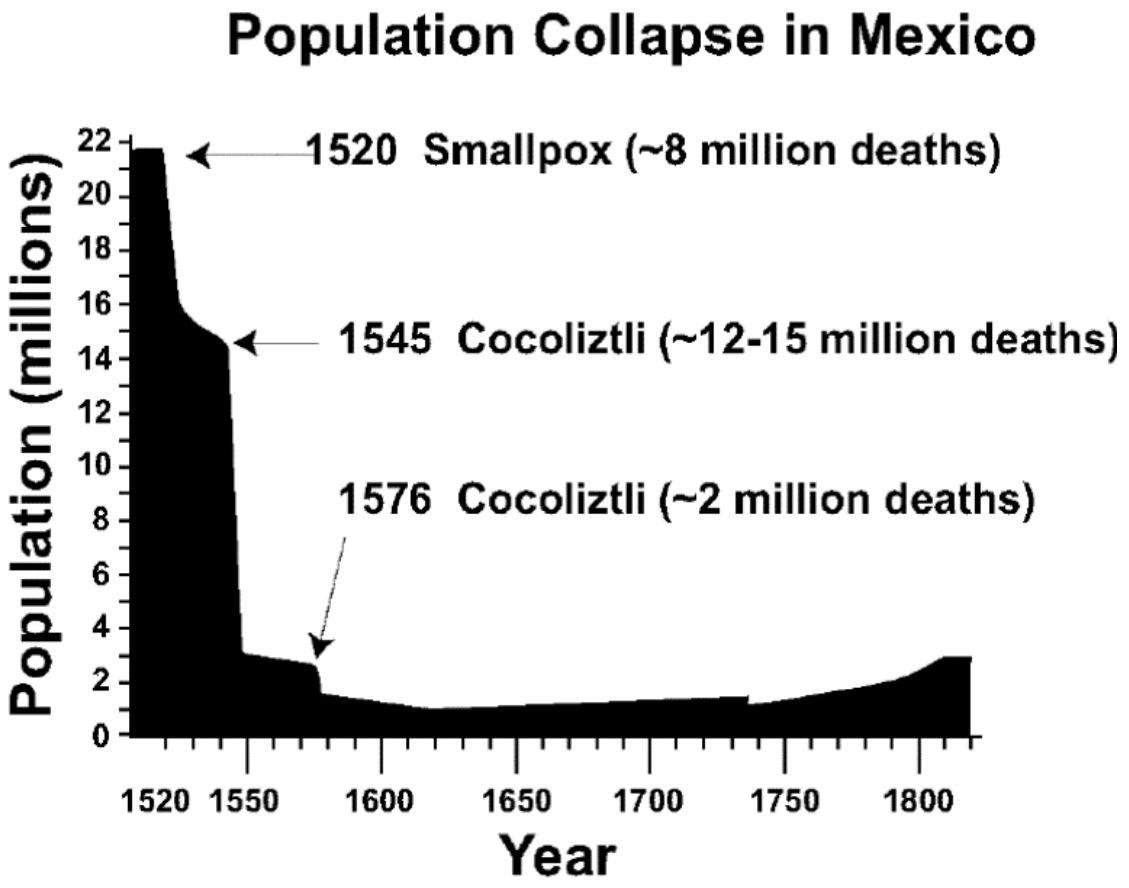


A map of the Thirteen Colonies in 1770, showing the number of slaves in each colony

Population figures for the Indigenous peoples of the Americas before European colonization have been difficult to establish. Estimates have varied widely from as low as 8 million to as many as 100 million, though many scholars gravitated toward an estimate of around 50 million by the end of the 20th century.

Pre-Columbian population figures are difficult to estimate because of the fragmentary nature of the evidence. Estimates range from 8–112 million. Scholars have varied widely on the estimated size of the Indigenous populations prior to colonization and on the effects of European contact.
In 1976, geographer William Denevan used the existing estimates to derive a "consensus count" of about 54 million people. In 1992, Denevan suggested that the total population was approximately 53.9 million and the populations by region were, approximately, 3.8 million for the United States and Canada, 17.2 million for Mexico, 5.6 million for Central America, 3 million for the Caribbean, 15.7 million for the Andes and 8.6 million for lowland South America.
Historian David Stannard estimates that the extermination of Indigenous peoples took the lives of 100 million people.
While it is difficult to determine exactly how many Natives lived in North America before Columbus, estimates range from 3.8 million, as mentioned above, to 7 million people to a high of 18 million. Scholars vary on the estimated size of the Indigenous population in what is now Canada prior to colonization and on the effects of European contact. During the late 15th century is estimated to have been between 200,000 and two million, with a figure of 500,000 currently accepted by Canada's Royal Commission on Aboriginal Health. In 1871 there was an enumeration of the Indigenous population within the limits of Canada at the time, showing a total of only 102,358 individuals.[33] From 2006 to 2016, the Indigenous population has grown by 42.5 percent, four times the national rate.[34] According to the 2011 Canadian census, Indigenous peoples (First Nations – 851,560, Inuit – 59,445 and Métis – 451,795) numbered at 1,400,685, or 4.3% of the country's total population.

Estimated population US and Canada before 1492 : 3 800 000



One estimate of population collapse in Central Mexico brought on by successive epidemics in the early colonial period. Note: Other scholars' estimates vary widely.

Depopulation by European conquest

The population of Indigenous Americans is estimated to have decreased from approximately 145 million to around 7-15 million between the late 15th and late 17th centuries, representing a decline of around 90-95%.
Mistreatment and killing of Native Americans continued for centuries, in every area of the Americas, including the areas that would become Canada, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile.

130 million dead

Mistreatment and killing of Native Americans continued for centuries, in every area of the Americas, including the areas that would become Canada, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile.

Genocidal massacres

Biological warfare, using pathogens (especially smallpox and plague) to which the indigenous peoples had no resistance

Spreading of disease via the 'reduction' of Indians to densely crowded and unhygienic settlements

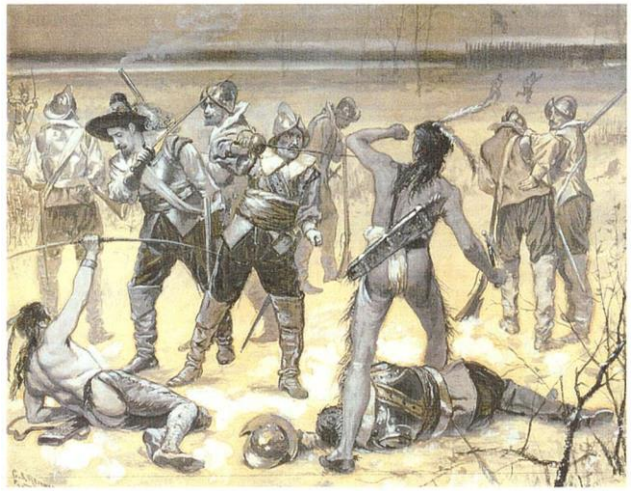
Slavery and forced/indentured labor, especially, though not exclusively, in Latin America, **in conditions often rivaling those of Nazi concentration camps**
Mass population removals to barren 'reservations,' sometimes involving death marches en route, and generally leading to widespread mortality and population collapse upon arrival

Deliberate starvation and famine, exacerbated by destruction and occupation of the native land base and food resources
Forced education of indigenous children in White-run schools

By 1900, the indigenous population in the Americas declined by more than 80%, and by as much as 98% in some areas. The effects of diseases such as smallpox, measles and cholera during the first century of colonialism contributed greatly to the death toll, while violence, displacement, and warfare against the Indians by colonizers contributed to the death toll in subsequent centuries. As detailed in American Philosophy: From Wounded Knee to the Present (2015)

By 1691, the population of Indigenous Americans had declined by 90–95 percent, or by around 130 million people.
According to geographers from University College London, the colonization of the Americas by Europeans killed so many people, approximately 55 million people, or 90% of local populations.

The Kalinago genocide was the genocidal massacre of an estimated 2,000 Kalinago people by English and French settlers on the island of Saint Kitts in 1626.



The Pequot War was an armed conflict that took place in 1636 and ended in 1638 in New England, between the Pequot tribe and an alliance of the colonists from the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Saybrook colonies and their allies from the Narragansett and Mohegan tribe

Massacre of the Narragansett people

The Great Swamp Massacre was committed during King Philip's War by colonial militia of New England on the Narragansett tribe in December 1675. On 15 December of that year.

At least 97 Narragansett warriors and 300 to 1,000 non-combatants were killed,

350,000 (58% population decline from 1800 to 1890)

The French and Indian Wars were a series of conflicts that occurred in North America between 1688 and 1763

On 12 June 1755, during the French and Indian War, Massachusetts governor William Shirley issued a bounty of £40 for a male Indian scalp, and £20 for scalps of Indian females or of children under 12 years old

40 USD/ male indian scalpe
20 USD female
Or children under 12 years

Gov William Shirley

William Shirley (2 December 1694 – 24 March 1771) was a British Army officer and colonial administrator

List of Indian massacres in North America

1500–1830 some examples

Napituca Massacre (1539) Florida 200 killed

Mabila Massacre (1540) Alabama 2 500 killed

Orpax Massacre 1609 Jamestown, Virginia killed 33

Paspahegh Massacre (1609) Virginia 16 – 65 killed

Jamestown Massacre (1622) Virginia killed 847

Wessagusset affair (1623) Massachusetts killed 4

Pamunkey Peace Talks (1623) Virginia killed 250

Mystic Massacre (1637) Connecticut killed 400 - 700

Execution of Pequot prisoners (1637) Connecticut killed 30

Pavonia Massacre (1643) New York killed 129

Massapequa Massacre (1644) New York killed + 100

Pound Ridge Massacre (1644) New York killed 500

Peach War (1655) New York killed 50

Susquehannock Massacre (1675) Virginia killed 15

Great Swamp Massacre (1675) Rhode Island killed 1000

Massacre at Occoneechee Island (1676) Virginia killed 400

Turner Falls Massacre (1676) Massachusetts killed 100

Rhode Island (1676) killed 126

Warwick Neck Massacre (1676) Rhode Island killed 18

Dragon Swamp massacre (1676) Virginia many killed 45 capt.

Apalachee Massacre (1704) Florida killed 1 000 enslaved 2 000

Massacre at Fort Narhantes (1712) North Carolina killed 300

Fox Indian Massacre (1712) Michigan killed 1 000

Fort Neoheroka (1713) South Carolina killed 370

Norridgewock Massacre (1724) Maine killed 80

Massacre of Chaouacha village (1729) Louisiana killed 7

Massacre at Fox Fort (1730) Illinois killed 500

Battle of Tallushatchee (1813) Tennessee killed 300

Battle of Bad Axe (1832) Wisconsin killed 150

Cutthroat Gap Massacre (1833) Oklahoma killed 150

Amador Massacre (1837) California killed 200

Council House Massacre (1840) Texas killed 35

Red Fork of the Colorado River (1840) Texas killed 40

Clear Lake Massacre (1840) California killed 150

Fort Mackenzie Massacre (1844) Montana killed 40

Sacramento River massacre (1846) California killed 200

Klamath Lake massacre (1846) California killed 14

Temecula massacre (1846) California killed 40

Battle at Fort Utah (1850) Utah killed + 102

Bloody Island Massacre (1850) California killed 100

Old Shasta Town (1851) California killed 300

Bridge Gulch Massacre (1852) California killed 150

Yontoket Massacre (1853) California kille 450

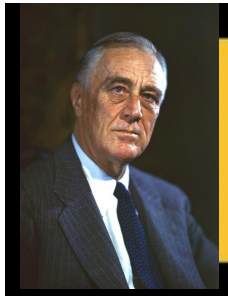
Round Valley Settler Massacres 1856-59) California k. 1 000

Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) South Dakota killed 250

Burial of the dead after the massacre of Wounded Knee. U.S. soldiers putting Indians in common grave; some corpses are frozen in different positions. South Dakota.

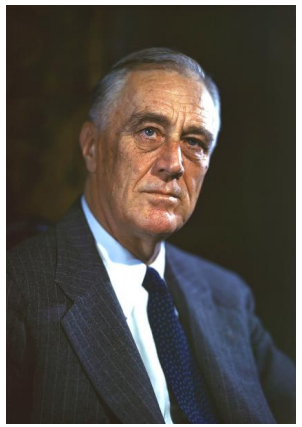
General Miles sent this telegram from Rapid City to General John Schofield in Washington, D.C., on December 19, 1890

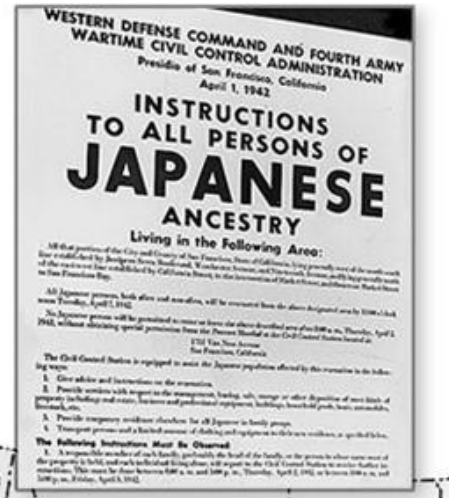
"The difficult Indian problem cannot be solved permanently at this end of the line. It requires the fulfillment of Congress of the treaty obligations that the Indians were entreated and coerced into signing. They signed away a valuable portion of their reservation, and it is now occupied by white people, for which they have received nothing."



More racism than any security risk

Japanese Americans were incarcerated based on local population concentrations and regional politics. More than 112,000 Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were forced into interior camps. However, in Hawaii, where 150,000-plus Japanese Americans composed over one-third of the population, only 1,200 to 1,800 were also interned. The internment is considered to have resulted more from racism than from any security risk posed by Japanese Americans. California defined anyone with 1/16th or more Japanese lineage as sufficient to be interned. Colonel Karl Bendetsen, the architect behind the program, went so far as saying anyone with "one drop of Japanese blood" qualified

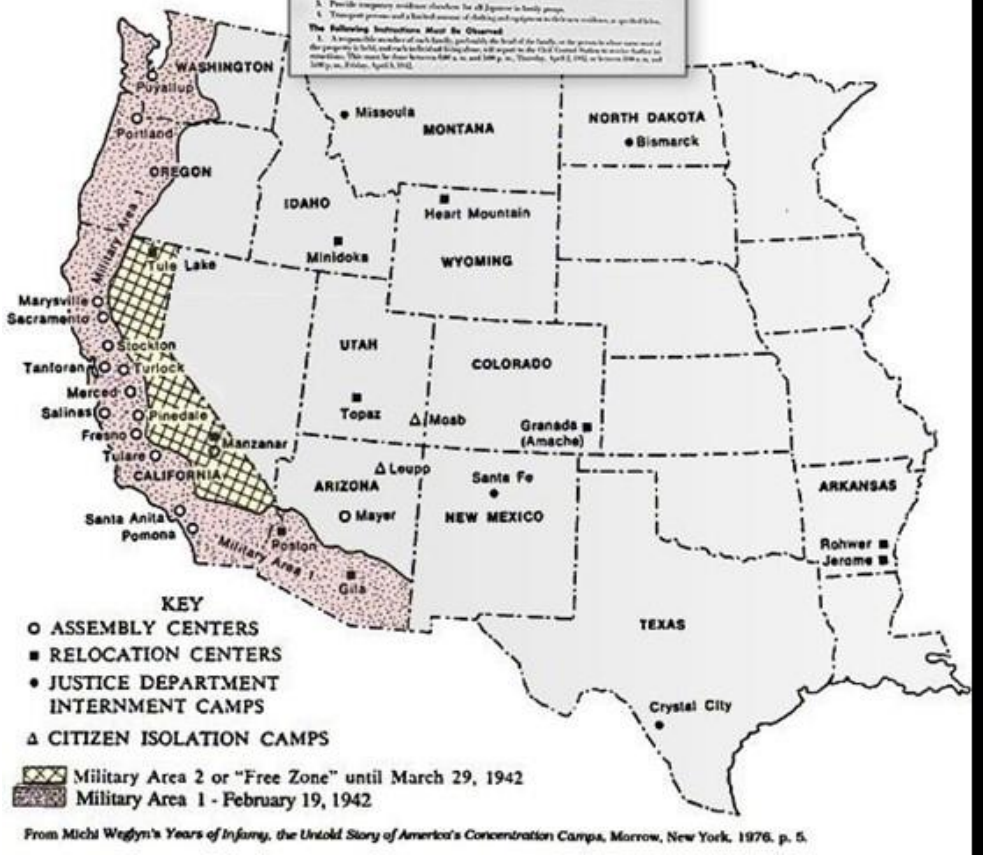




WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

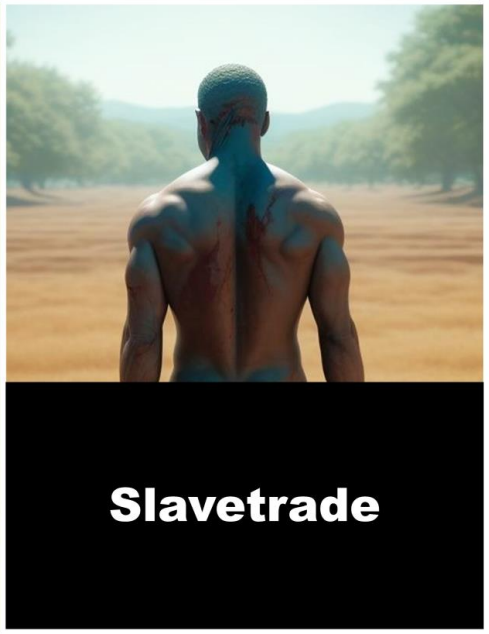


From Michi Weglyn's *Years of Infamy, the Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps*, Morrow, New York, 1976. p. 5.

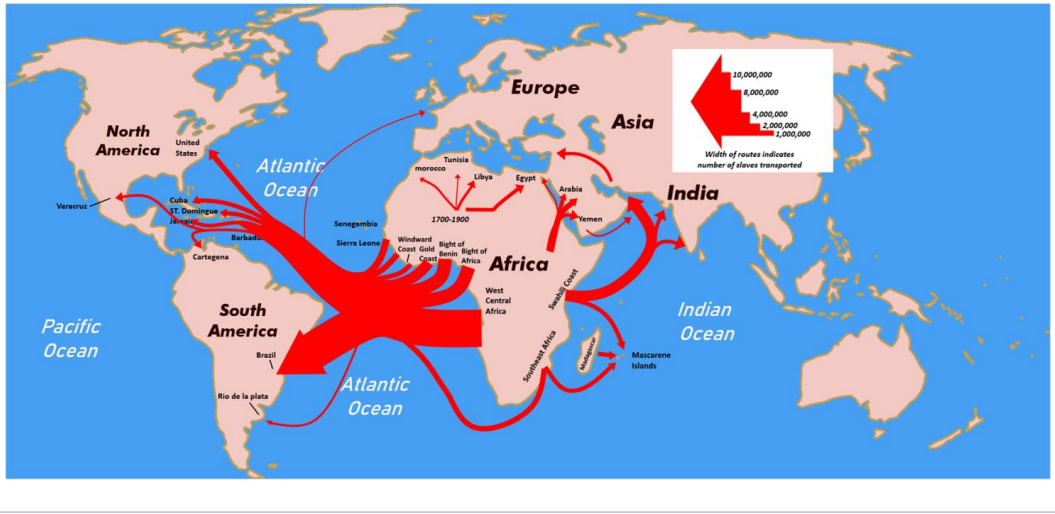
Internment of Japanese Americans

The internment of Japanese Americans in the United States during World War II was the forced relocation and incarceration in concentration camps in the western interior of the country of about 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry, most of whom lived on the Pacific Coast. Sixty-two percent of the internees were United States citizens. **These actions were ordered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt shortly after Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor**

Hayward, California. "Members of the Mochida family awaiting evacuation bus. Identification tags are used to aid in keeping the family unit intact during all phases of evacuation. Mochida operated a nursery and five greenhouses on a two-acre site in Eden Township. He raised snapdragons and sweet peas.

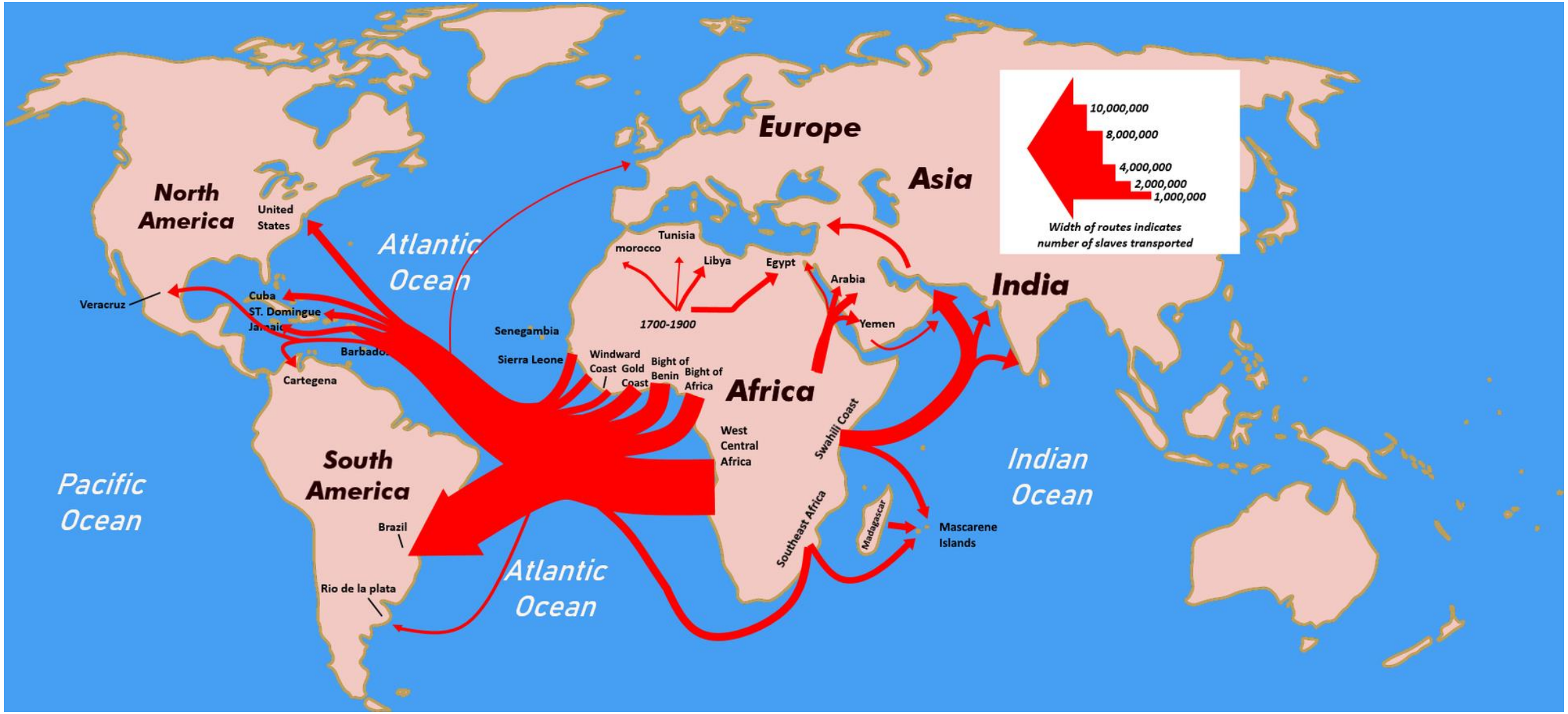


Text Wikipedia – slideshow by Anders Dernback

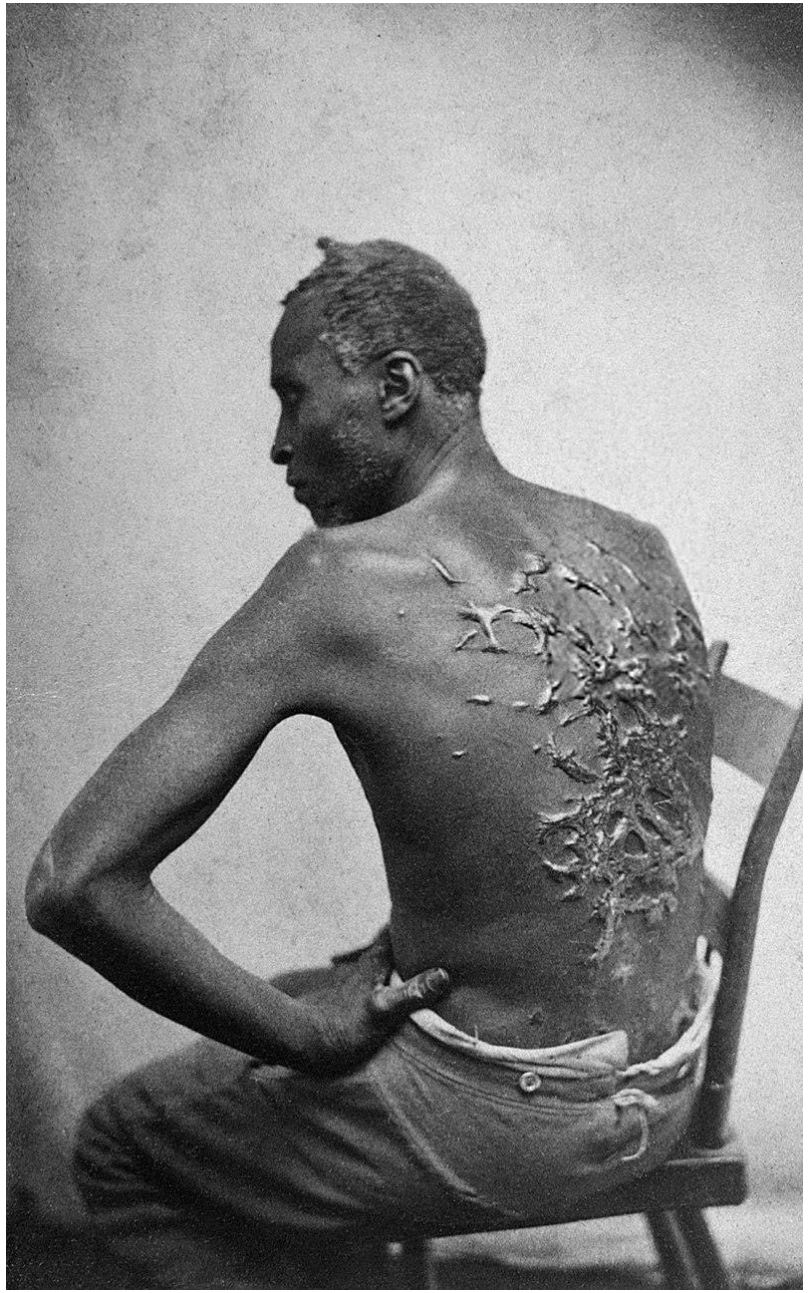


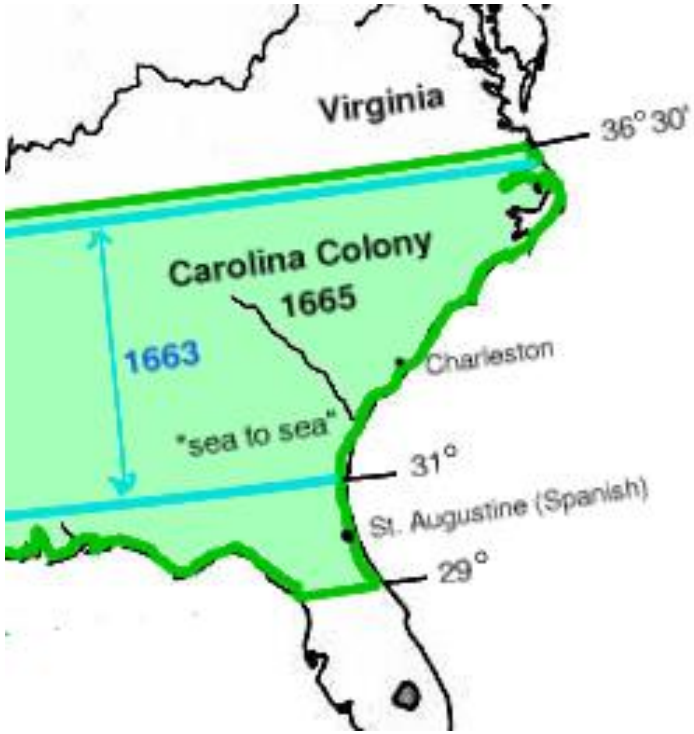
SLAVETRADE

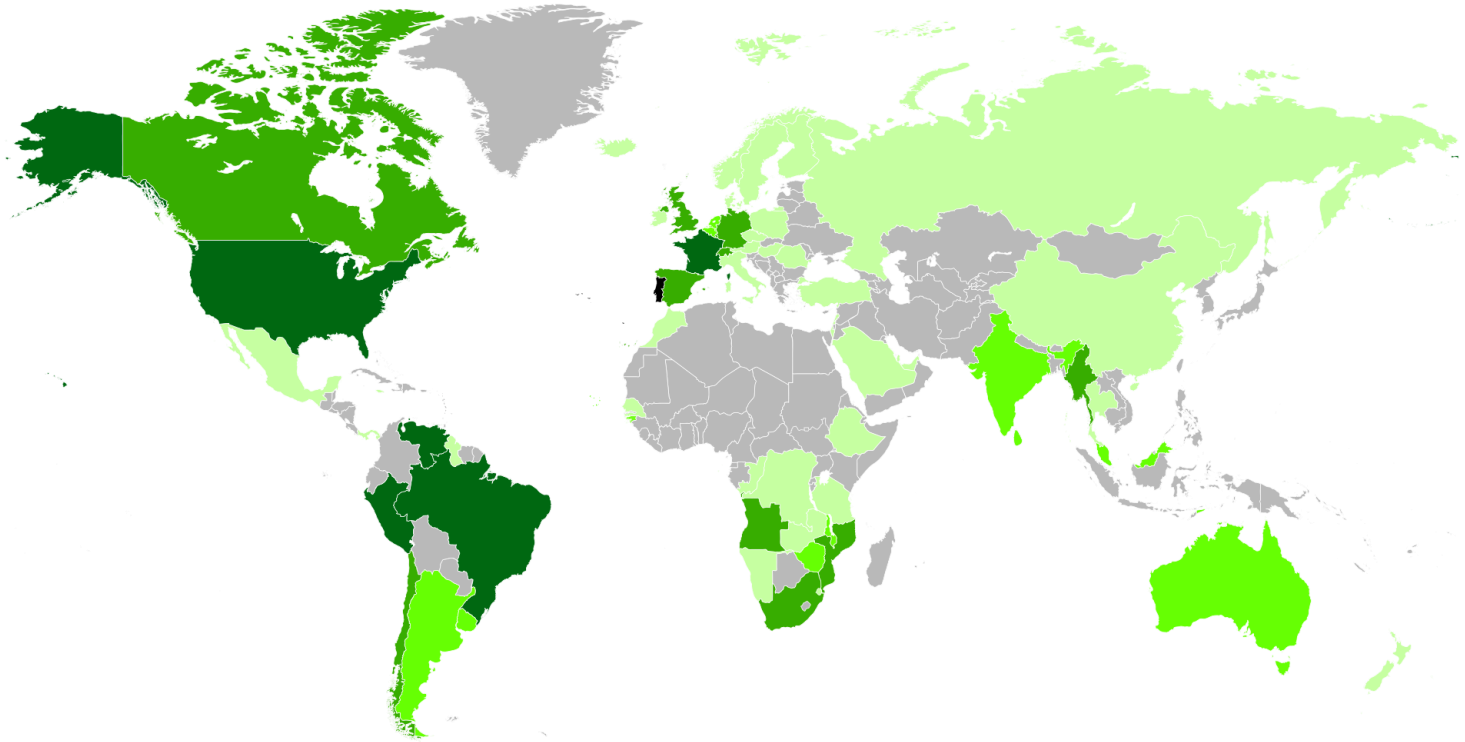
Slave trade out of Africa, 1500–1900



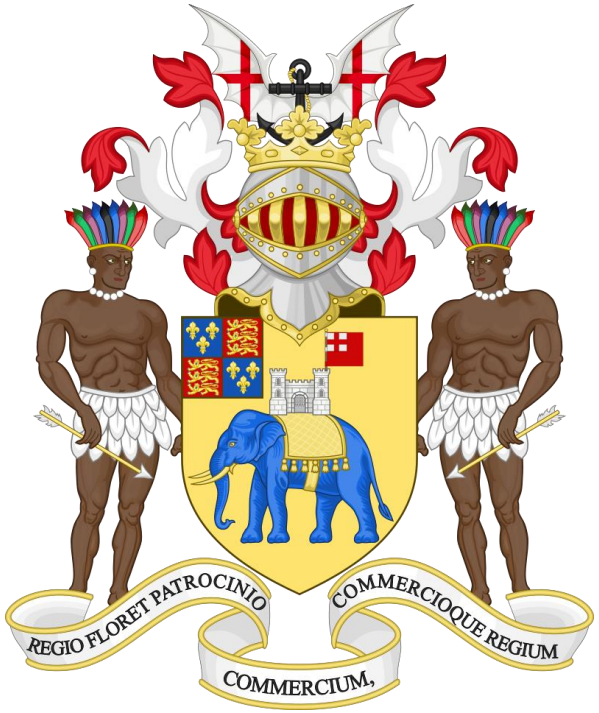
Torturing American Citizens. Page 129.







The first African slaves in what would become the present-day United States of America arrived in Puerto Rico in the early 16th century, at the hands of the Portuguese. The island's native population was conquered by the Spanish settler Juan Ponce de León with the help of a free West African conquistador, Juan Garrido, by 1511. The slave population on the island grew after the Spanish crown granted import rights to its citizens, but did not reach its peak until the 18th century. African slaves arrived on August 9, 1526, in Winyah Bay (off the coast of present-day South Carolina) with a Spanish expedition. Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón brought 600 colonists to start a colony at San Miguel de Gualdape. Records say the colonists included enslaved Africans, without saying how many. After a month Ayllón moved the colony to what is now Georgia.



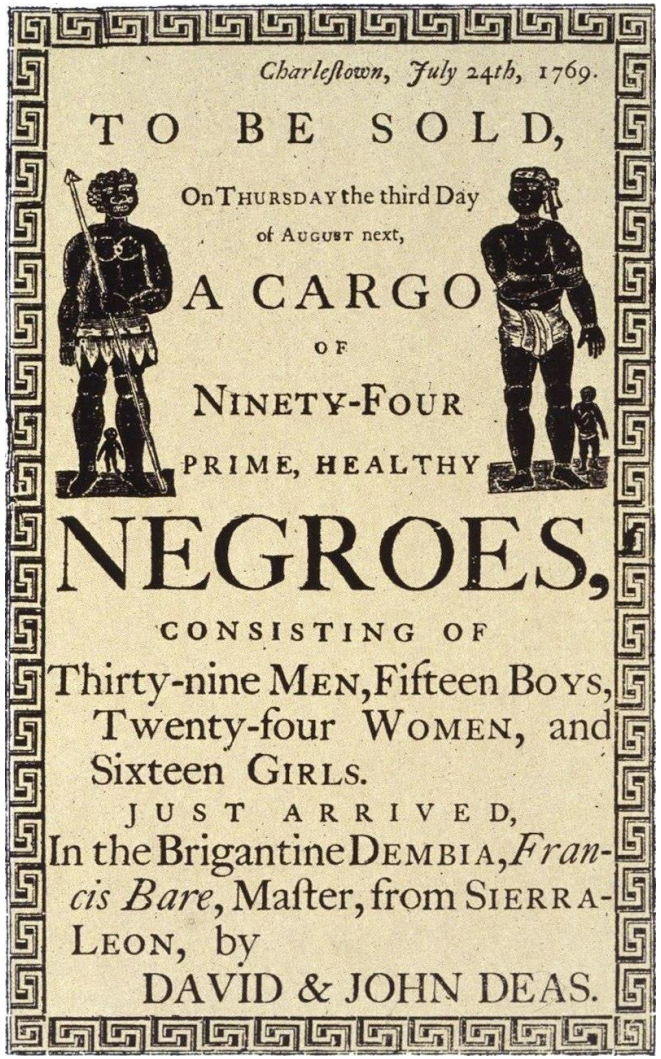
The Royal African Company (RAC) was an English trading company established in 1660 by the House of Stuart and City of London merchants to trade along the West African coast. It was overseen by the Duke of York, the brother of Charles II of England; the RAC was founded after Charles II ascended to the English throne in the 1660 Stuart Restoration, and he granted it a monopoly on all English trade with Africa. While the company's original purpose was to trade for gold in the Gambia River, as Prince Rupert of the Rhine had identified gold deposits in the region during the Interregnum, the RAC quickly began trading in slaves, which became its largest commodity.

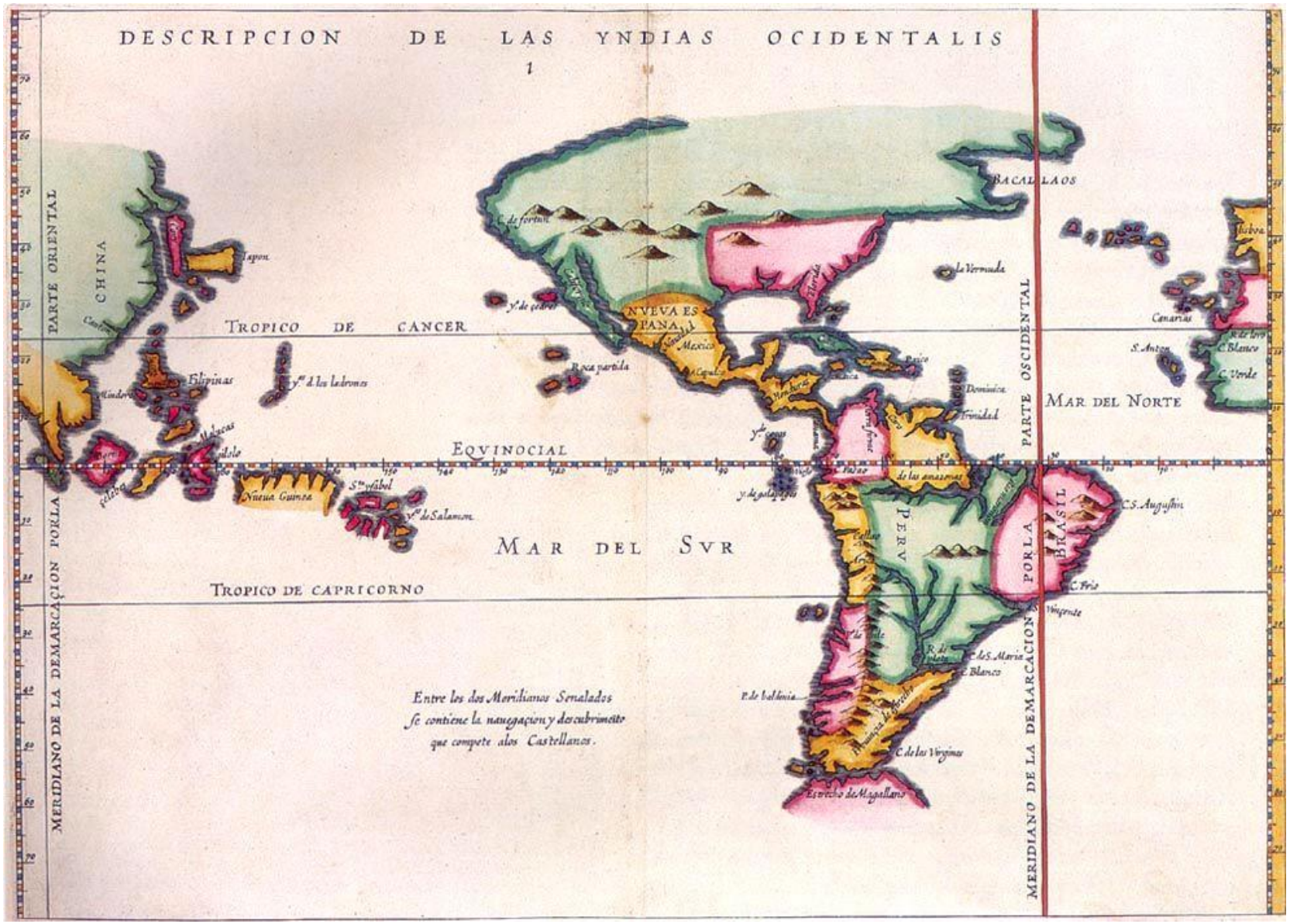
Historians have estimated that the RAC shipped more African slaves to the Americas during the Atlantic slave trade than any other company. The RAC also dealt in other commodities such as ivory, which were primarily sourced from the Gold Coast region. After William III of England rescinded the company's monopoly in 1697 under pressure from the Parliament of England, the RAC became insolvent by 1708, though it survived in a state of much reduced activity until 1752, when its assets were transferred to the newly founded African Company of Merchants, which lasted until 1821.

The Atlantic slave trade to North America

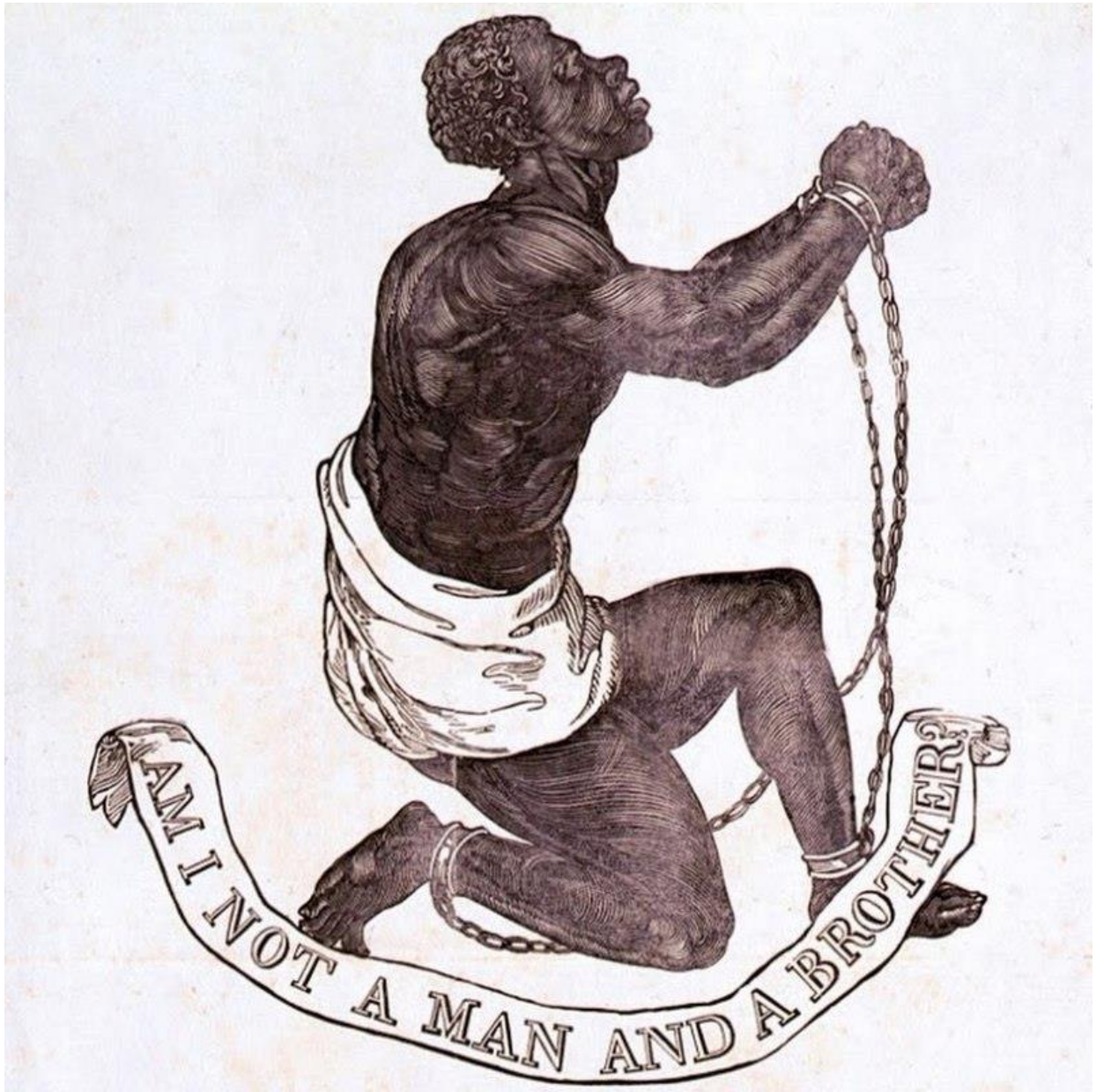
Of the enslaved Africans brought to the New World an estimated 5–7% ended up in British North America. The vast majority of slaves transported across the Atlantic Ocean were sent to the Caribbean sugar colonies, Brazil, or Spanish America. Throughout the Americas, but especially in the Caribbean, tropical disease took a large toll on their population and required large numbers of replacements. Many Africans had limited natural immunity to yellow fever and malaria; but malnutrition, poor housing, inadequate clothing allowances, and overwork contributed to a high mortality rate.

In British North America, the enslaved population rapidly increased via the birth rate, whereas in the Caribbean colonies they did not. The lack of proper nourishment, being suppressed sexually, and poor health are possible reasons. Of the small numbers of babies born to slaves in the Caribbean, only about 1 in 4 survived the miserable conditions on sugar plantations. It was not only the major colonial powers of Western Europe such as France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, and the Dutch Republic that were involved. Other countries, including Sweden (traded 10 000 persons) and Denmark-Norway (traded 100 000 persons), also participated in the Atlantic slave trade, though on a much more limited scale.



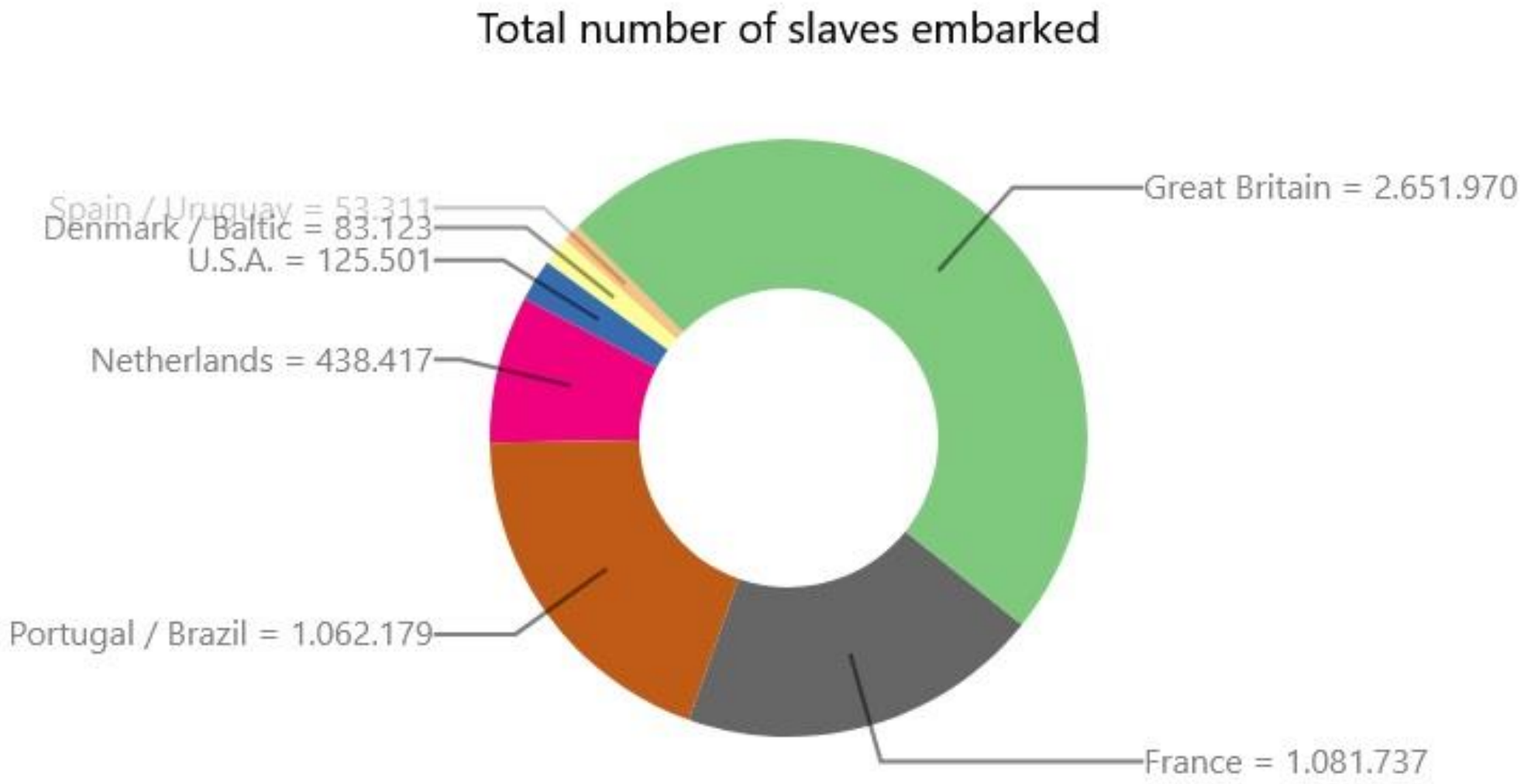


The Atlantic slave trade is customarily divided into two eras, known as the first and second Atlantic systems. Slightly more than 3% of the enslaved people exported from Africa were traded between 1525 and 1600, and 16% in the 17th century. The first Atlantic system was the trade of enslaved Africans to, primarily, American colonies of the Portuguese and Spanish empires. Before the 1520s, slavers took Africans to Seville or the Canary Islands and then exported some of them from Spain to its colonies in Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, with 1 to 40 slaves per ship.

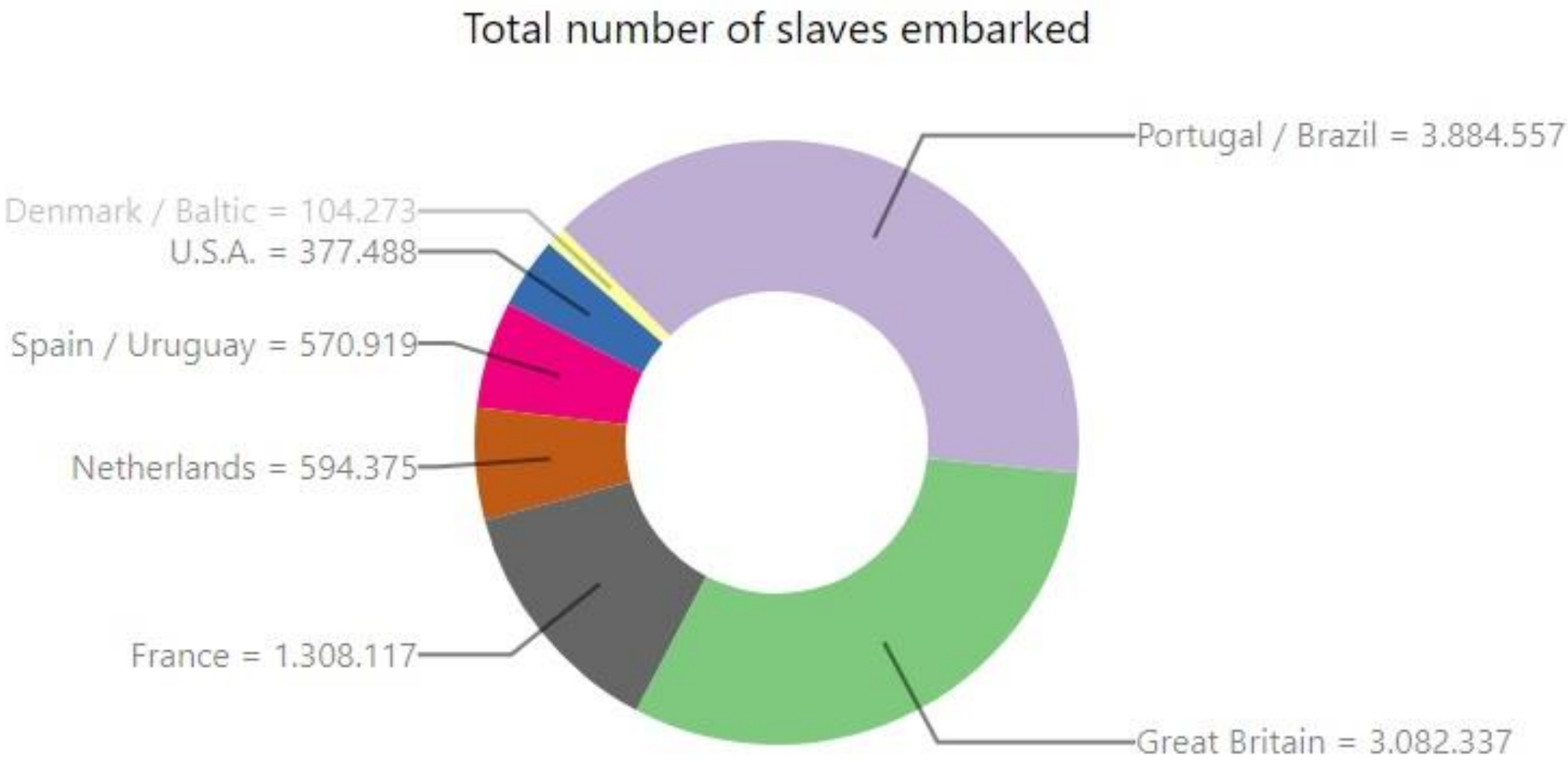


The Atlantic slave trade was the result of, among other things, labour shortage, itself in turn created by the desire of European colonists to exploit New World land and resources for capital profits. Native peoples were at first utilized as slave labour by Europeans until a large number died from overwork and Old World diseases. Furthermore, in the mid-16th century, the Spanish New Laws, prohibited slavery of the Indigenous people. A labour shortage resulted. Alternative sources of labour, such as indentured servitude, failed to provide a sufficient workforce. Many crops could not be sold for profit, or even grown, in Europe. Exporting crops and goods from the New World to Europe often proved to be more profitable than producing them on the European mainland. A vast amount of labour was needed to create and sustain plantations that required intensive labour to grow, harvest, and process prized tropical crops.

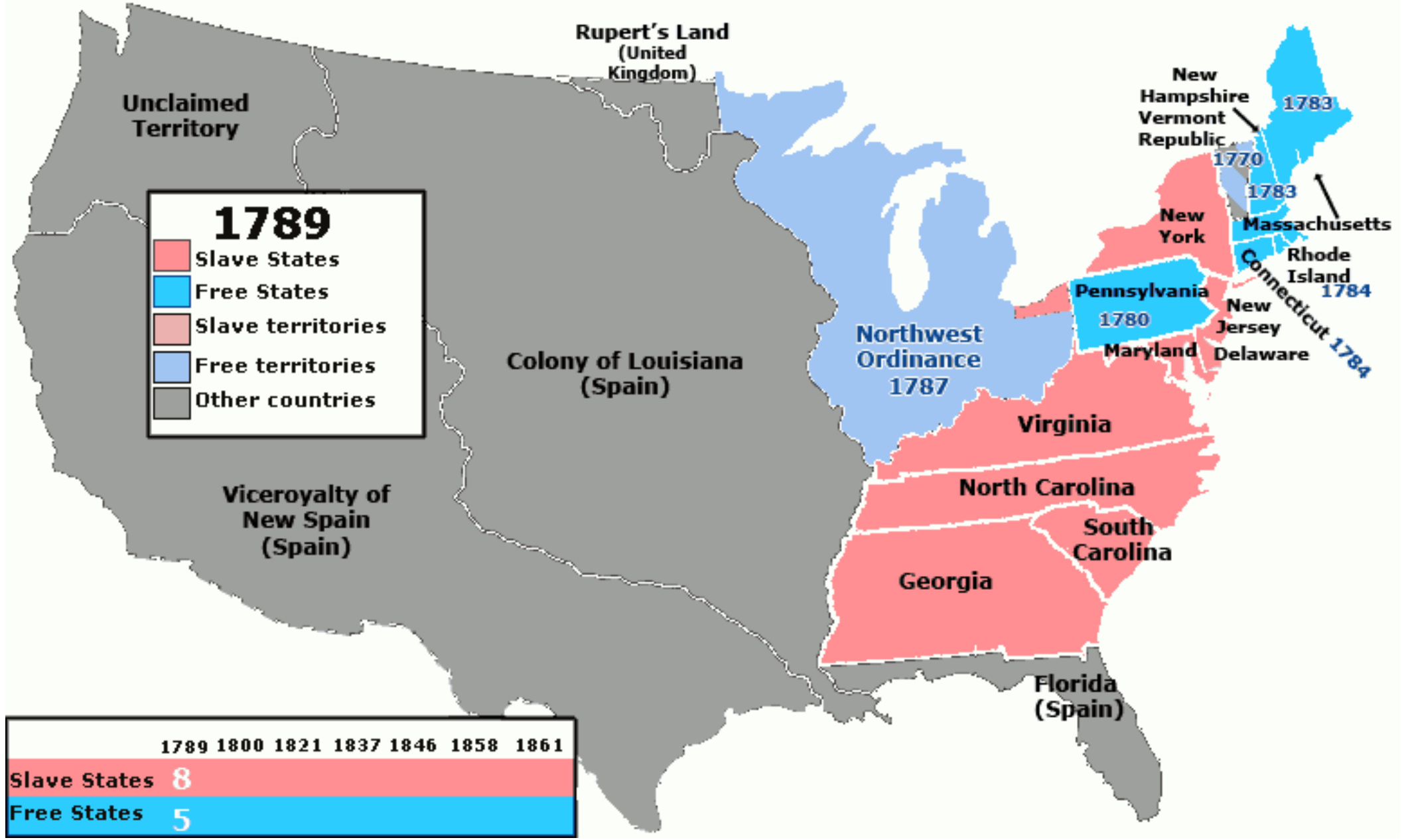
Slaves embarked to America from 1450 until 1800 by country


Total number of slaves embarked
Great Britain = 2.651.970
Spain / Uruguay = 53.311
Denmark / Baltic = 83.123
U.S.A. = 125.501
Netherlands = 438.417
Portugal / Brazil = 1.062.179
France = 1.081.737

Slaves embarked to America from 1450 until 1866 by country


Total number of slaves embarked
Portugal / Brazil = 3.884.557
Denmark / Baltic = 104.273
U.S.A. = 377.488
Spain / Uruguay = 570.919
Netherlands = 594.375
France = 1.308.117
Great Britain = 3.082.337

The transatlantic slave trade resulted in a vast and as yet unknown loss of life for African captives both in and outside the Americas. Estimates have ranged from as low as 2 million to as high 60 million. "More than a million people are thought to have died" during their transport to the New World according to a BBC report.


Rupert's Land
(United
Kingdom)
Unclaimed
Territory
1789
Slave States
Free States
Slave territories
Free territories
Other countries
Colony of Louisiana
(Spain)
Northwest
Ordinance
1787
Viceroyalty of
New Spain
(Spain)
New
Hampshire
Vermont
Republic
1783
1770
1783
Massachusetts
New
York
Rhode
Island
1784
Connecticut 1784
Pennsylvania
1780
New
Jersey
Maryland
Delaware
Virginia
North Carolina
South
Carolina
Georgia
Florida
(Spain)
1789 1800 1821 1837 1846 1858 1861
Slave States 8
Free States 5

Total Slave Population in U.S., 1790–1860, by State and Territory

Census Year	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
All States	694,207	893,308	1,191,338	1,531,490	2,009,079	2,487,392	3,204,215	3,953,820

Slave Market, artist unknown, date unborn (Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh)

The great majority of enslaved Africans were transported to sugar plantations in the Caribbean and to Portuguese Brazil. As life expectancy was short, their numbers had to be continually replenished. Life expectancy was much higher in the United States, and the enslaved population was successful in reproduction, which was called "natural increase" by enslavers. The population of enslaved people in the United States grew to 4 million by the 1860 census. Historian J. David Hacker conducted research which estimated that the cumulative number of slaves in colonial America and the United States (1619–1865) was 10 million.

Slaves Waiting for Sale: Richmond, Virginia [d], painting by Eyre Crowe based on a sketch made 1853 while visiting the United States with William Thackeray